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EXAMINER

LAO, LUN YI

ART UNIT

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 12

Application Number: 09/417,714  
Filing Date: 10/13/1999  
Appellant(s): Takashi Hirakawa et al

Ronald P. Kananen  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to appellant's brief on appeal filed on April 29, 2002.

**(1) *Real Party in Interest***

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

**4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

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No amendment after final has been filed.

**(5) *Summary of Invention***

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Issues***

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is substantially correct. The changes are as follows: whether claim 2 should be rejected by Muraji et al in view of Song?

**(7) *Grouping of Claims***

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claim 1; 2; 3 and 5; 4 and 6; 7 and 10; 8; and 9 do not stand or fall together and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

**(8) *Claims Appealed***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) *Prior Art of Record***

<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>
5,260,797	Muraji et al	11/09/1993
6,067,128	Imai	05/23/2000

**(10) *Grounds of Rejection***

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

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I. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Muraji et al(5,260,797).

As to claim 1, Muraji et al teach a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a liquid crystal display panel(3, 59, 60, 61)(see figures 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and column 3, lines 29-39); means for supplying a primary color video signal(R.G.B) and a correction signal for eliminating chrominance non-uniformity; and means for a common voltage(see figures 3, 5, 6, 8; abstract; column 2; lines 32-45; column 5, lines 17-43; column 6, lines 15-68 and column 7, lines 1-47).

II. Claim 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai(6,067,128) in view of Muraji et al(5,260,797).

As to claims 1-10, Imai teaches a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a white light source(1)(see figure 4; column 1, lines 19-28 and column 6, lines 15-22); a color separation system(see figures 1, 3, 5, 6, 8; column 3, lines 29-39 and column 4, lines 48-63); a liquid crystal display panel(8) for supplying a red video signal and a common voltage at a common line; a liquid crystal display panel(9) for supplying a green video signal and a common voltage at a common line; a liquid crystal display panel(10) for supplying a blue vide signal(10) and a common voltage at a common line(see figure 4 and column 6, lines 14-24); a color synthesis system(6) for synthesizing the color video image and a lens system(6) for projecting video signals in a left-side-right inverted orientations(see figure 4; column 6, lines 14-24 and lines 55-68; and column 7, lines 1-3).

Imai fails to disclose a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the video signal.

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Muraji et al teaches an LCD projector comprising a chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit(69) for superimposed correction signals to liquid crystal display panels(59, 60, 61)(see figures 3, 8; column 5, lines 16-50 and column 7, lines 1-62). It would have been obvious to have modified Imai with the teaching of Muraji et al, so as to provide a better quality picture on a display.

**(11) Response to Argument**

Appellants agree that Muraji et al do not suggest that luminance can be substituted for chrominance on pages 7, 10 and 12. The examiner is in agreement. However, luminance means intensity and chrominance means colors. If the luminance of color signals is uniformity by superimposing correction signals to R, G, B color signals, chrominance(color) can be uniformity too(see Muraji's figure 7(c)-7(e) and abstract ).

Appellants argue that Muraji et al does not teach an apparatus for correcting chrominance non-uniformity on pages 7, 10 and 12. The examiner disagrees with that since Muraji et al teach an LCD display apparatus for canceling chrominance(color) non-uniformity by superimposing a correction signal to a primary color(R, G, B)(see figures 6, 7 and abstract), which is similar to the appellants' invention for removing non-uniformity chrominance by superimposed a correction signal on the R, G, B signals(see claim 1).

Applicants argues that Imai does not teach a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal or the superimposition of chrominance non-uniformity correction signal on the primary color

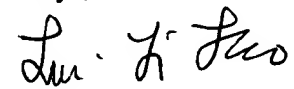
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video signal on page 12. The examiner is in agreement. However, Muraji et al teach such features(see the discussion about Muraji et al above).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


Respectfully submitted,

Lun-yi, Lao



Lun-Yi Lao  
Primary Examiner


Conference:



Mark Zimmerman

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